
THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.....MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1847.
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1847.
The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. NORTON, of Episcopal Church.

Mr. BALLARD, from Committee on Public Buildings, reported a joint resolution directing the keeper of Public Buildings to examine the roof of State House, and plating of Senate Chamber and Hall of H. R., and report what repairs are necessary; passed.

Mr. HARDIN, from Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill from H. R. to change the time of holding Spring term of Jessamine Circuit Court—amended on motion of Mr. HELM, changing time of holding County Court of Hardin, and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the act concerning the town of Albany, in Clinton county; passed.

Mr. WALKER, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill authorizing the County Court of Christian county, to sell the jail in Hopkinsville; passed.

Also, a bill to add a part of the county of Hopkins to the county of Caldwell; passed.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, from Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill, authorizing the Board of Internal Improvement, to compromise and settle with Simpson Stout; passed.

Mr. RICE, from select committee, reported a bill to amend the act incorporating the Lawrence County Coal Mining Company; passed.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills: Mr. PATTERSON, a bill to amend the charter of the Paducah Marine Railway; referred.

Mr. HELM, a bill to establish at Paducah, a Public Warehouse for the Inspection of Tobacco; referred to select committee.

Mr. EVANS offered a resolution directing Committee on Judiciary to inquire into expediency of repealing the act abolishing the Summer terms of the Circuit Courts in this State; passed.

Orders of the Day.
A Bill, from H. R. to change the names of Joseph, Mary, Caroline, Charles, and Elizabeth Brown, to Joseph & Co. Brown; passed.

A joint resolution from H. R. instructing Joint Committee on Banks to visit and examine the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington.

Mr. HARRIS, had never seen any advantage from the visits of these committees and was therefore opposed to them; all the information desired, could be obtained by the committees without leaving the Capital, and subjecting the State to the unnecessary expense incurred in travelling from point to point.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, thought, that so far as regarded the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and the school for the Blind at Louisville, a personal examination was indispensable, and while the committee was engaged on this business, they might investigate the condition of the Banks. Mr. S. made some highly appropriate remarks upon the importance of those benevolent institutions, and the necessity of cherishing them.

Mr. KEY—The Committee on Banks feel no particular interest in this matter, but thought that the Legislature derived benefit from the information gathered by this committee. The great object of the committee's investigation is to ascertain how the loans are distributed throughout the community, and this can only be accomplished by a personal examination. The existence of this committee, and the knowledge on the part of the officers of the Bank that their acts will be subjected to a rigid examination by the committee, operates as a check upon them, and insures a more faithful discharge of their duties.

Mr. EVANS offered a resolution, instructing the committee to conduct their investigation by written inquiries, instead of a personal visit.

Mr. BUTLER preferred the personal visitation of the committee. Adopt the plan of standing written inquiries, and you will soon have standing answers. The apprehension of those who have the direction of the Banks. They do not know when the examination will commence, or when it will end, and hence they are compelled to guard themselves at every point. This annual examination, in this manner, is necessary to secure the proper management of the Banks, as well as to maintain the public confidence in those institutions. The plan of written inquiries will not answer the purpose.

Mr. JAMES thought that the examination conducted by this committee had heretofore been of advantage when the Banks were in a state of suspension, but it did not now be of so much importance. He was a member of the committee, at the time alluded to. The committee then proposed written inquiries to the officers, and received their response under oath—asked them how much gold and silver they had on hand, officers replied, and the committee reported their reply, without counting the gold and silver, which was snugly packed in kegs and boxes, and stowed away in the vault. No good can be attained by a personal examination, which cannot be secured by written inquiries.

On motion of Mr. JAMES, the resolution was referred to a Select Committee.

The Speaker laid before the Senate, a communication from the Governor, nominating George Hauser, as Sheriff of Pendleton county; approved.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. WATERMAN.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.

Mr. D. W. POOR, member elect from Logan county, appeared and having taken the oath of office, took his seat.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Wade, Brown, Reed, W. S. Botts, Clark, Foley and Desha.

The Committee on Enrollments reported the enrollment of sundry bills.

Reports from Standing Committees.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee reported upon the petition of citizens of South Frankfort, asking a discharge from further consideration; granted. The petition was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Also, on a bill to authorize the taking of depositions of the officers of the Lunatic Asylum; bill passed.

Also, on the petition of Richard Darnell, a bill for his benefit; passed.

Also, on the petition of Charles H. Smith, a bill for his benefit; passed.

Also, on petition, a bill for the benefit of Artemisia Jones, and James Jones; passed.

Also, on the petition of citizens of Graves county, a bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Graves and Muhlenburg counties; passed.

Also, on the petition of Charles Hays, a bill for his benefit; passed.

Also, on the petition of Robert A. Wright, a bill for his benefit. The bill allowed the petitioner, who resides near the Tennessee line, to bring a slave which he had purchased in that State, into Kentucky.

Mr. McHENRY opposed the bill because of its repugnance to the act of 1833.

Mr. MANSFIELD explained the circumstances of the case. He urged the passage of the bill because he believed this a meritorious case. The question was further discussed by Messrs. Proctor, Hobbs, Salter, Crockett, and Towles. The question being on the third reading of the bill, the vote stood—Yeas 82—Nays 16. The bill then passed.

Also, on the petition of William Long and Elizabeth Long, a bill for their benefit; passed.

Also, on the petition of John S. Page and others, a bill for their benefit; passed.

Of Religion—against the petition of Elvira Chapman.

Some discussion arose upon this report, which was participated in by Messrs. Marshall and A. G. Botts, and on motion of Mr. MARSHALL it was recommitted to the Committee on Religion, with instructions to hear testimony upon the case, and report again.

Also, on the petition of Fletcher Sullivan; a bill for divorce.

The matter was discussed by Messrs. A. G. Botts, McHenry, Crockett, Armstrong and Mayhall.

Mr. CROCKETT, stated the circumstances of the case. The petitioner was an aged gentleman, he had been married, and after living happily with his wife for a time, she abandoned him without assigning any cause whatever for the act, and although the petitioner had repeatedly solicited her to return, she still refused. At last they had consented to submit the matter to the church to which they both belonged. The church decided that he should pay to his wife \$1000. He had obeyed the sentence of the church. He was an aged and wealthy gentleman; he did not wish to marry again; the first of youth had long since died within him; but it was a question of property only. The lady had married him for the money; she had pocketed the thousand dollars and now held on for another portion of the estate. He hoped the petition would be granted, and the property suffered to descend to the children of the petitioner, the proper heirs.

The yeas and nays being called on the second reading, the vote stood—Yeas 42—Nays 55. So the bill was rejected.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of sundry bills and resolutions. A resolution from the Senate, authorizing certain repairs in the State House, was passed.

Orders of the Day.
The hour of 12 having arrived, the House took up the resolutions reported from the Senate, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of Kentucky in Congress, to exert themselves to procure an increase of pay to the soldiers in Mexico. The amendment of the Senate was concurred in.

A bill from the Senate, authorizing the erection of a dam across the South Fork of Rough creek, and declaring it navigable; passed.

A bill from the Senate for the benefit of Beverly Megary; passed.

A bill from the Senate, incorporating the Breckinridge College; passed.

A bill from the Senate, incorporating the Mount Alta Female Collegiate Institute in Breckinridge county; passed.

A bill from the Senate for the benefit of William Barnes, Sen., and the widow and heirs of Richard Barnes; passed.

A bill from the Senate, changing the venue of Valentine W. Peyton; passed.

A bill from the Senate for the benefit of Henry D. Wilkison; passed.

A bill from the Senate for the benefit of Jane Berriman; passed.

A bill from the Senate to change the venue in a prosecution against Alexander Frazer; passed.

A bill from the Senate to change the venue in a prosecution against Hiram Harris.

Mr. SMITH believed that it was not necessary to change the venue in this case. He must enter his protest against it. There was no undue excitement in the county which would render it impossible to give an impartial trial.

Mr. ALEXANDER was present at the former trial of this case. He believed an excitement did prevail, and that it was impossible to grant an impartial trial, at least the indications which occurred to him impressed him with that belief.

Mr. SMITH replied and reiterated his former opinion. He believed a change of venue would not promote the ends of justice.

Mr. MAYHALL explained the circumstances of the case, and advocated the bill.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Williams, Wortham, and Devereux. The bill passed.

A bill from the Senate for the benefit of Reuben Poland and Martha S. Poland; passed.

The House then adjourned.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.—From the New Orleans papers of the 25th, we glean the following interesting items from Mexico:

Gen. Wool has received orders from Gen. Taylor to take up his winter quarters at Parras, and had seized two thousand barrels of flour and several thousand bushels of wheat, and other government stores. Parras is one hundred and fifteen miles directly west of Saltillo, and the position being farthest in advance, the first and second regiments of Indiana volunteers had been ordered from Camargo to reinforce Gen. Wool. This would swell his command to about four thousand five hundred men. Gen. Worth, at Saltillo, was also to be reinforced by four companies of Kentucky cavalry, ordered to Monterey, which would bring his command up to about seventeen hundred men.

Gen. Patterson had received a private letter informing him of a rumor that Santa Anna was advancing upon Saltillo from San Luis Potosi, but Capt. Yeatman attaches no credit to the rumor, as he travelled from Parras and Saltillo to Matamoros as rapidly as possible, and when he left those places, he heard nothing whatever of it. The Generals in command at both points have cavalry parties scouting in the direction of San Luis Potosi, and the scouts of Gen. Wool are at least seventy-five miles from his camp, so that he would be likely to be apprised of any movement of Santa Anna as early as possible.

Gen. Taylor left Monterey on the 15th, with an escort of cavalry, for Victoria. Gen. Twiggs and Col. P. F. Smith, with their respective commands, were at Victoria, and previous to the departure of Gen. Taylor from Monterey, Gen. Quitman with his brigade had left for that point. Gen. Taylor, in a conversation with Captain Yeatman, expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to march upon San Luis Potosi from the northern extremity of his lines until the rainy season sets in in June next. The report that Santa Anna had cut off the water tanks between him and the American posts is not true, but the country is almost destitute of water unless during the rainy season, and in one part of the road there is even in that season, a distance of ninety miles to be marched without the possibility of finding any.

Six American teamsters were killed recently at Ramos, a rancho of Canales, by a detachment of his rancheros.

Gen. Butler was in command at Monterey, with about two thousand men; Col. McKee, with six companies of the Kentucky regiment at Ceralvo; Capt. Willis, with two companies of the same regiment at Meir; and Gen. Marshall at Camargo, with about nine hundred men.

Colonel McClung was fast recovering from his wounds.

A gentleman who arrived last night from Tampico, and left there on the 16th, states that a body of Mexican cavalry, estimated at about seven thousand, had appeared in the vicinity of that place, and coming within range of the artillery, were fired upon and driven off. The garrison there had been reinforced by the Alabama regiment of volunteers and the second regiment of artillery, and Gen. Patterson was to have marched from Matamoros, on the 23d, for that point. Gen. Shields was in command at Tampico, but would be superseded by Gen. Patterson, when he arrived.

Great exertions have been making by Mexican officers to raise men in the small towns along the Rio Grande, and with some success.

Capt. Stone, with a detachment of seventy men, lately captured a party of two hundred Mexicans in a Rancho about thirty-seven miles up the San Juan, together with Capt. Cantova, by whom they had been recruited, and he and the men were taken as prisoners to Camargo. Fifty stand of arms, ammunition, etc., were taken at the same time. On the evening of the 16th, a Mexican was taken by the guards at Camargo attempting to enter the powder magazine, with a design, it is supposed, of blowing it up.

The troops under Gen. Wool, Capt. Yeatman also informs us, are in the very highest state of discipline, and regard their commander with respect and affection. Parras, he says, is a most delightful place. It is situated about seven miles west of the great San Luis Potosi road, and he terms it the vineyard of Mexico. The climate is unexceptionable, and the soil fertile; the grape is cultivated there, and the wine extracted from it is delicious.

President Polk, in virtue of the distinguished services of his grandfather during the Revolutionary War, and in virtue of the heroic spirit displayed by himself in resenting the indignity which Mr. Wise put upon him in the Capitol, feels himself authorized to denounce a portion of his countrymen as traitors; and his mouth-piece of the Union, in virtue of the Toryism of his father during the Revolution, as well as of his orphanship, repeats the contemptible calumny every day, and endeavors to fasten it upon the Whigs. Not a Polk [of the English stamp] or a Rittenmeier was ever heard of fighting for his country, while, of the leaders of the Whig party, Mr. CLAY has a son, Mr. WEBSTER a son, and Mr. CRITTENDEN two sons, actually in the field encountering the perils of service and fighting the battles of the country. But Mr. Polk has such a despicable opinion of the intelligence and morals of his own followers, that he imagines he can make them believe and charge that CLAY, WEBSTER, CRITTENDEN and the WHIGS are Traitors, and that he is the bravest hero in the land.

Cincinnati Atlas.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The following message from the President of the United States was opened and read, viz:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In order to prosecute the war against Mexico with vigor and success, it is necessary that authority should be promptly given by Congress to increase the regular army, and to remedy existing defects in its organization. With this view, your favorable attention is invited to the annual report of the Secretary of War, which accompanied my message on the 15th instant, in which he recommends that ten additional regiments of regular troops shall be raised to serve during the war.

Of the additional regiments of volunteers which have been called for from several of the States, some have been promptly raised; but this has not been the case in regard to all. The existing law requiring that they should be organized by the independent action of the State Governments, has, in some instances, occasioned considerable delay; and it is yet uncertain when the troops required can be ready for service in the field.

It is our settled policy to maintain in time of peace as small a regular army as the exigencies of the public service will permit. In a state of war, notwithstanding the great advantage with which our volunteer citizen soldiers can be brought into the field, this small regular army must be increased in its numbers in order to render the whole force more efficient.

Additional officers as well as men, then become indispensable. Under the circumstances of our service a peculiar propriety exists for increasing the officers, especially in the higher grades. The number of such officers who, from age and other causes, are rendered incapable of active service in the field, has seriously impaired the efficiency of the army.

From the report of the Secretary of War, it appears that about two thirds of the whole number of regimental field officers are either permanently disabled or are necessarily detached from their commands on other duties. The long enjoyment of peace has prevented us from experiencing much embarrassment from this cause; but now in a state of war, conducted in a foreign country, it has produced serious injury to the public service.

An efficient organization of the army, composed of regulars and volunteers, whilst prosecuting the war in Mexico, it is believed, would require the appointment of a general officer to take command of all our military forces in the field.

Upon the conclusion of the war, the services of such an officer would no longer be necessary, and should be dispensed with upon the reduction of the army to a peace establishment.

I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of such a general officer to serve during the war.

It is respectfully recommended that early action should be had by Congress upon the suggestions submitted for their consideration, as necessary to insure active and efficient service in prosecuting the war, before the present favorable season for military operations in the enemy's country shall have passed away.

Washington December 29, 1846.

The reading having been concluded—

Mr. Haralson moved that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and printed; which motion was agreed to.

The New York Journal of Commerce, although a thorough free trade and Locofoco paper, is utterly opposed to the Sub-Treasury law, and has published many effective articles against it. In the last Saturday evening's edition, we find the subjoined notice of how the thing worked on the first morning of its worthless existence:

"The specie cash took effect this morning. No coin but that which is legal was received, and consequently the Spanish change, which has been so very lively and useful for a long time, was repudiated again. The post-office was soon exhausted of American coin, and became unable to take twelve cents from half a dollar. How they got out of the difficulty, if at all, we have not learned, and we have some fear that this matter may kill the whole system. Most of our cents are manufactured at private founderies, and none of them have any sovereignty in them. How then can 42 cents be made out according to law?"

HOW TO SPELL CAT.—Sometime during the last war with Great Britain, the 1st Regiment of Infantry was stationed near Boston. Old Doctor M. (peace to his ashes) was surgeon to the Regiment. The Doctor was an old gentleman of very precise and formal manners, who stood a great deal upon his dignity of deportment, and was, in his own estimation, one of the literati of the Army. Nevertheless he was fond of a joke—provided it was not perpetrated at his own expense.

It is well known, in the "old school," that at the commencement of the war, a number of citizens were appointed officers in the army, who were more noted for their civility than for the correctness of their orthography. The Doctor took little pains to conceal his contempt for the "new set."

One day, at mess, after the deacon had performed sundry perambulations of the table, Capt. S. a brave and accomplished officer, and a great wag, remarked to the Doctor—who had been somewhat severe in his remarks on the literary deficiencies of some of the new officers:—

"Doctor M.—are you acquainted with Captain G.?"

"Yes, I know him well," replied the Doctor; "he's one of the new set—but what of him?"

"I have just received a letter from him, and I will wager you a dozen of old Port that you cannot guess in six guesses how he spells Cat."

"How," said the Doctor, "it is a wager."

"Well, commence guessing," said S.—

"K-a-double t."

"No."

"K-a-t-e."

"No—try again."

"K-a-t-i-e."

"No—you have missed it again."

"Well, then," resumed the Doctor, "C-a-double t."

"No," said S., "that's not the way—try again—its last guess."

"C-a-t-g-i-e-l."

"No," said S., "that's not the way—you have lost your wager."

"Well," said the Doctor, with much petulance of manner, "how the Devil does he spell it?"

"Why, he spells it C-a-t," replied S.—, with the utmost gravity.

Amid the roar of the mess, and almost choking with rage, the Doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming—

"Captain S.—I am too old a man to be trifled with in this manner."—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

BETTY'S STRIKE.—A few weeks ago, a wealthy family in Philadelphia, having hired a cook who had been highly recommended to them, she was ordered one day to prepare among other things, a "hash" for dinner. The hash came and was charming—all eagerly partaking of it until the dish was scraped out. So popular after this did the hash of the new cook become, that it was nothing but hash every day. At last the poor cook, bringing in a large dish of it, the perspiration pouring down her face, which was as red as a coal of fire, she set it down, and turning to her mistress and drawing herself up, said—

"Madam I strikes!"

"Strikes! why, what is the matter, Betty?"

"Cause, madam, I can't give you hash every day and forever—me jaws is all broke down, and me teeth is all wore out chawing it up for ye!"

FRANKFORT CEMETERY.

At a meeting of the Board of the Trustees of the Frankfort Cemetery Company, it is ordered, that the Ordinance which requires the gates to be closed on Sunday, be suspended during the session of the Legislature; and that Members of the Legislature and all strangers, be respectfully invited to visit the grounds at any time they may desire. MASON BROWN, Ch. F. C. C. Attest—J. C. HENSON, Secretary.

In consequence of the indisposition of a little daughter, I am compelled to return home, without finishing my report. I will thank all persons holding reports of Common Schools, to leave them at the 2d Auditor's Office. R. T. DILLARD, Jan. 6, 1847. Sup. Pub. Instruction.

Single copies of both the DAILY and WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, neatly enveloped in strong wrappers, can be had at this office, the former at 3 cents, and the latter at 5 cents per copy.

C. HARRINGTON. P. McCREIGHT.

Harrington & McCright,
Fourth street, between Walnut and Pine, Cincinnati.
MANUFACTURERS OF TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADINGS.

FRENCH, American and Italian Landscapes; Vignettes and Arabesques, of every variety; Gothic Ruins; Roman Architecture; French Floral Patterns, &c.
A general assortment of the above Fashionable Articles constantly on hand, and related to order, to fit Windows of any size. J. W. MARTIN, PAINTER AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, executed in the best manner. January 1, 1847.

John W. Applegate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO,
NOTARY PUBLIC, and Commissioner to take Depositions, in the Acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c., for the following States: Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri.
Office North East Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. January 8, 1847.

Dissolution.
THE partnership between Jas. W. Martin and Geo. L. Nock, in the Wood Manufacturing Business, heretofore carried on under the name and style of J. W. Martin & Co., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.
The business is still continued by JAMES W. MARTIN. The Books are in the hands of Geo. L. Nock, who, for settlement, to whom application will be made, or to Mr. Martin.
J. W. MARTIN.
Midway, Jan. 1, 1847—7-3046 w.

I. O. O. F.
PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 28, I. O. O. F. order, the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky, hold their regular meetings every Tuesday Evening, at their new hall, corner of Main and Ann streets, immediately opposite the Weisiger Hotel, at 6 o'clock. Transfers are invited to visit us. LEWIS SKELTON, S. G. H. GULTNER, Secretary. Jan 7, 1847.

ENTERTAINMENT.
HASSETT HOUSE,
BROADWAY STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
IS now open for the reception of visitors, day and night. All the delicacies of the present and approaching season, furnished at the shortest notice. Custom solicited, and every attention paid to the guests of the house. January 7, 1847—6-141.

No Cure No Pay !!!
DR. JAMES C. GRIFFIN—PARIS, KY.,
CONTINUES to treat "Fistula in Ano," on new and improved principles, without resort to Surgical operation, the patient being at liberty to consult any reputable Physician as to the soundness of cure.
Residence at Esq. TALLENTS HOTEL.
Paris, January 4, 1847.

NEW PAPER WAREHOUSE.
THE subscribers would most respectfully inform the public that they have just opened in this city a large and extensive PAPER WAREHOUSE, where they intend to keep on hand at all times a full and complete assortment of all kinds of printing paper, book paper of a superior quality, fine letter and cap paper, school books, blank books, printing ink, printers' cards, together with a general assortment of articles useful by Paper Manufacturers. Our very extensive establishment having recently been enlarged and improved, we will now be able to compete with any establishment in the west.
We trust that our increased facilities, strict attention to business, and promptness, will secure for us a share of public patronage.
We are agents for Knight's Patent Cylinder Machines, and will constantly keep on hand, pulp plates, rag cutters, and all kinds of machinery made by them.
All kinds of paper made to order at the shortest notice.
The highest cash price paid for rags.
E. & S. STEPHAN,
No. 50, Main Street, between 3d and 4th,
Next door to the Bank of Louisville,
Louisville, Kentucky.
October 13, 1846—731-17

Louisville Advertisements.
A CARD.
ARIS THROCKMORTON
DEALS IN, to appoint his friends that he is again in possession of his DEALT HOUSE in Louisville, where he hopes to see all his old friends, and the public, that no effort shall be spared to make all comfortable and to suit them with their patronage.
Louisville, Jan. 7, 1847—34-3m
NOCK, RAWSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri Manufactured Tobacco;
Also—GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, &c.
Main Street, opposite the Bank of Louisville,
Louisville, January 7, 1847.

A Card to the Ladies.
MRS. BEATTIE,
(FROM LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Frankfort, and vicinity, that she will open three days, viz: 18th, 19th, and 20th, at the WEISIGER HOUSE, Room No. 11, a handsome assortment of Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, Feathers and Flowers; Also, Rich Embroidered Robes, Capes, Chimerezzes, and Handkerchiefs.
Besides a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, all of which will be sold very low.
Ladies in want of any of the above articles, will please call and examine them, and they cannot fail to be pleased.
January 9, 1847—7-51

Piatt & Bucklin,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION BOOT AND SHOE
HOLERS.
(Opposite A. Geary & Co's Auction Room.)
South side of Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE now in store, received by recent arrivals, a large and well selected stock of fashionable (combs, and they are constantly receiving additional supplies from Manufacturers East, on commission, which enables them to offer their goods at all times at lowest market rates for cash.
40 cases Men's (some Boots, some extra size.)
20 cases Boys' and Youth's Boots;
4 cases Youth's and Girls' Boots;
15 cases Men's Rip Water Proof Boots;
25 cases Men's capes, Bugias;
50 cases Kip and Calf do.
Women's Shoes, &c.—just received.
Louisville, Dec. 29, 1846—72-21w4d

Miles & Williams,
LOUISVILLE CHAIR MANUFACTORY,
No. 103,
East Side Fourth Street, just door above Market Street.
STAIRWAYS AND BEDS, furnished on the most reasonable terms, and old Chairs repaired, &c.
January 1, 1847

Stewart & Owen,
Wholesale Dealers in Reefined Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, and
HIDES, LEATHER AND TANNERS OIL,
AND
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1847

McLean & Eacon,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 119, Main Street, Louisville, KY.
January 1, 1847

W. H. Meriwether,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN, AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
STOVES, GRATES, CASTINGS, TEA KETTLES, SADDLERS, AND TINSMITHS.
North Side of Main Street, between 3d and 4th Cross Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1847

K. T. HAINBRIDGE, H. C. CARUTH, GEO. BAILY, JR.,
Bainbridge, Caruth & Baily,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND DEALERS IN
American Hardware, Castings, Iron, &c.
No. 46, Main Street, between Fifth and Bullitt Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1847

W. & C. FELLOWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
DRY GOODS—LOUISVILLE, KY.
CONNECTED WITH FELLOWS, JOHNSON & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, New Orleans. Cash advances made on shipments to either House.
January 1, 1847

Louisville Fashionable Hat Store.
J. G. PRATT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS AND CAPS.
453, Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Louisville and the traveling public, to their new and elegant establishment, No. 45, where will be found one of the largest and most superbly manufactured and elegantly assorted stock of HATS AND CAPS ever before seen in the West.
January 1, 1847

Woodruff & McBride,
DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND FARMERS AND MECHANICS TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—ALSO
MANUFACTURERS OF PLANES, (which they warrant.)
Which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 55, Third Street, near Main.
SIGN OF THE BIG PLANE.

Wallace & Lithgow,
No. 530 Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE,
SAD IRONS, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
AND REPAIRING.
Copper, Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Tinnam's Machines, Hand Tools, &c. &c.
WE will keep on hand a large and general assortment of the above named articles, which we will dispose of at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest and best prices. Country Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to give us a call

